

# **2010 Consumer Confidence Report for 70101075 ADAMS WATERWORKS**

## **Water System Information**

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Robert C Berry at (608) 339-2303.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are wells: Well # 4 draws from a sand and gravel aquifer. Well #5 which went online in September of 2010 draws from a sand and gravel aquifer. Since Well 5 went online, well # 4 has since been rebuilt and is back online. And well #2 has been abandoned.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays at 6 p.m. in the Municipal Building, 101 North Main Street in Adams. City of Adams waterworks routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009

This summer we will be conducting residential cross connection inspections, as per City of Adams Cross Connection Ordinance 9-1-49 and the Wisconsin State Regulation (as defined in NR 810.15). At the same time as water meter work is done, we ask that all City residents work with the utility to get these done in a timely manner.

## **Health Information**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Source(s) of Water**

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	240	Inactive as of 07/01/10
4	Groundwater	126	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Robert C Berry at (608) 339-2303

## Educational Information

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally- occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

## Number of Contaminants Required to be Tested

This table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Microbiological Contaminants	3

Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	2
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.019	.019	04/29/2008	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	2	2	04/29/2008	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	AL=1.3	1.3	.7100	0 of 10 results were	08/05/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of

(ppm)				above the action level.			natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.2	.2	04/29/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.50	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	08/05/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		1.1000	1.1000	04/29/2008	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel

							and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO <sub>3</sub> -N) (ppm)	10	10	.98	nd -.98		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	6.47	6.47	04/29/2008	NO	n/a

## Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.5	0.5	07/06/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.3	2.3	07/06/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.6	07/06/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228)	5	0	.8	.8	07/06/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

(pCi/l)							
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLOROMETHANE (METHYLCHLORIDE) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.11	nd - .23		NO	n/a

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BENZENE (ppb)	5	0	.7	nd - 1.2		NO	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	5	0	.0	nd - .2		NO	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

## Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
	Action Level: The concentration

AL	of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
	Maximum Contaminant

MCLG	Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MFL	million fibers per liter
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
	picocuries per liter



pCi/l	(a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of

a contaminant in drinking water.
--